SERMON

MARTYRDOM

King Charles the I.

Jan. 30. at CHRIST-CHURCH, Dublin.

Before his Excellency:

ARTHUR

Earl of ESSEX, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governour of the Kingdom of IRELAND.

By B. P. D. D.

Publified by Command.

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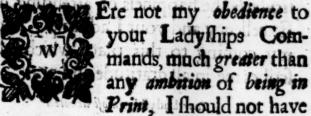
Right Honourable and Excellent,

ELIZABETH

COUNTERS OF

ESSEX, Oc.

MADAN,



troubled your Ladyship, or the world,

world, with so mean an Offering and performance; for which I should, according to Custom, have made some solema Apology, but that your Ladyships Name and Patronage will be its best Vindication: a Favour, which as it transcends all that my merit or abilities in this kind can pretend to, fo I cannot but be the more femble of it, for having given me the honour (though unexpected) of paying my poor little loyal humble Min to the never dying memory of the Best of KINGS; and thereby of publickly acknowledging likewise those Obligations, and particularly the happiness of attending his Excellency and your Ladyship, fince my coming to this place which fubscribes me in all gratitude and zeal

D. PARRY.



Rom. VIII. xxxvii.

Nay, in all these things, we are more than Conquerours, through Him that loved Us.



Hele words are the Christians Victory, the Believers Conquest, his Tryals, and his Triumphs, his Outward Cross, and his Inward Grace, his Temptations, and his Glory.

Can there be any thing more bitter than Persecution & Famine, nakedness and distress, or more terrible and amazing than Peril, and the Sword. Skin for skin, and all that

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a man bath, will be give for his life; and yet a good man will not stick to part with that too, when it shall please God to call for it, that he may hasten to his presence,

and be partaker of his Glory.

St. Paul had run through a whole stage of mileries, every Sermon he Preached, was turned into an Inditement against him, and afforded his malicious Perfecutors, frest argument and matter to torment him with; he Travailed through as many misfortunes, be Countries, and found every place befor with Thieves and Murderers to dispatch him, no where fafe almost, but in Prison, fain to be guarded, from one death to another, from the fury of the Jewes, to the Roman Tribunal, and make his appeal from the rage of Zealots for Sanctuary to Nero. Shipwrackt by the Waves in one place, and the madness of the People in another, no where fafe from Storms and Dangers, but made a Sufferer in every Element. was the condition of this Great Saint, who filled every place with his Name and Me-mory, the wonders of his Faith and Courage,

under all his Pressures and Afflictions.

And yet it was no more, than what might justly be expected from those might ty graces of the Spirit that strengthned and adorned his Soul, that the World might see our Blessed Lord (when he ascended up on high, and led Captivity Captive) took not away his Miracles and Graces, but left his Apostles to continue and enlarge the monders he hath done, to Propagate his Truth, and Instruct us for Heaven, That as many as through them should believe in his name, might have power also to become the Sons of God, Heirs of the promise, and joynt

In which words (not to insist on that obvious Doctrine which springs from them, That crosses and afflictions are the usual lot and portion of the Righteous, and that all who live godly in Christ Jesus, shall suffer persecution) I shall consider these Two particulars. 1. The power and excellency of Gods grace, goodness, and love, manifested in the faith, patience, and perseverance of his

Heirs with Christ, and more than Conquerours

through him that laved them.

servants; their invincible courage and resolution in all their highest dangers and temptations; and the infallible testimony and assurance he bath thereby given the World, of

the Divinity of his Truth and Gospel.

2. The happy fruits, the victorious confequences and effects of this spiritual warfare, with the rewards and triumphs that attend it, in making us more than Conquerours, doubling and advancing our glory; heightning and augmenting our felicity and honour in this life, and that which is to come.

I begin with the First, the excellency and power of Gods grace, goodness, and love, manifested in the faith, patience, and perseverance of his servants; their invincible conrage and resolution in their highest dangers and temptations; and the infallible testimony and assurance he hath thereby given the world of the Divinity of his Truth and Gospel.

How poor and perishing a thing man is once left unto himself, without affistance from above, the whole Creation (which growns and travails to be delivered from the burden of our corruptions) sufficiently de-

clares

clares; the very sense and consideration of it extorted fighs from the soberest and wifest beathens ; and they have filled their Books with remonstrances and complaints of the frailty and folly of their natures; the jarrs and discord of their own frames being greater than the wars of Elements; and more destructive to the Universe: the Contemplation of it turned one Philosopher into an universal monrner, making his whole life one constant and continued Epitaph, weeping out his eyes and time at the mifery and infirmities of mankind; and though they endeavoured with all the arguments of reason and wit to prescribe a remedy for their misfortunes, yet they were too hard for themselves, and found, That the ftrictest Philosophy, the severest Discipline, and the highest Morality could never perfectly reform or refine the man, so blind is every man, and the very best of men, without the aids and illuminations of a divine light from above. Brag not then of thy intellectualls, or thy parts; thy activity, or thy skill; thy old maxims, or thy new difcovccoveries; thy fortunate reaches, or thy subtilest inclosure; Let thy Ancestours be dwarfs and, pigmies to thy vafter improvements; and the Anakims but forubs, and musbromes to thy mighty productions; Let thy Cedar plantations outdo their quickset, and let them, be but brambles to thy dive Theatre and its pomp; the lofty Platonick, and the wandring Peripatetick bow down to our new Academies and Models, and exploded atoms be brought back with new pomp and iplendour, to adorn the world, and make up its beauty. What are our Virtuofo-triumphs, or their richest accomplishments and improvements without sublimer perfections in grace and wirtue, but a golden dream, or glorious apparition; an elaborate shadow, or a studied delusion, and (which is far worse) our damnation too. Nothing can truly chear the foul, or enliven the mind; advance our prospect or our progress; give life or Sun-thine to our hopes and defires; and enrich the heart with a folid, ravishing, and unchangeable con-

contentment and delight, above toyes and triffes ; forms of misfortunes , but divine love, and a victorious fant; a firm plety, and a constant devotion: thefe are the miracles of the world, the joy and glory of mankind, without which we had been full in darkness and the shadow of death, heirs

of fin, and flaves to the Devil.

And therefore it is indeed a higher adt of omnipotence and love to restore the foul than the body; to redeem from bell than the grave; to rouz the finner than Lazarus from his tomb: a greater miracle of goodnels and power to be renewed for Heaven, than awakened from our dust; it cost more to ransome us from our selves and the Devil, and renew the divine image, than to make us live, or form us out of earth and nothing. But thus did God unlock his treafury, and display the riches of his grace, to let us fee, That as nothing is too great for his power: fo nothing should be too dear for his love; aftenishing the beavens, and amazing the earth, and making the powers of hell shake at the wonders of our Redemption, whilst the Angels sing, and the Seraphins renew their slames and brightness at our Conversion and glory, as if they them-

selves were made happier thereby.

Stand still ye Righteons and behold the falvation of the Lord; the wonders and rewards of his Servants Piety through the World. The II chapter to the Hebrewes is a Catalogue of all the Worthies that lived and dyed in Faith, and the beginning of the next, is a Trumpet to Rouze us up to the same glory. Enoch walked with God. the onely solitary Saint of his time that conversed with Heaven by the purities of a transcendent Devotion, the first Hermit that went out of the way the common ordinary road of the World to walk with God, and because there was no fit company for him on Earth (the World not being worthy of him) God was pleased to translate him up alive to himself, that we might see what are the fruits of a Holy life, the rewards of Piety, and the raptures of Divine love. Noab was a Preacher of Righteonsness, and when they who regarded

not his Doctrine were buried with their Sins and Riots in filence together; God provided him a Sanctuary to preserve his name and vertue, and perpetuate his Memorial with his Church for ever.

Abrahams Faith renewed his years, and made him fruitful in his posterity as well as his Graces, he became the founder of Mo: narchies and Kingdoms; but his noblest title of Honour was his being Father of the faithful, that was indeed a bleffing which Crowns and Scepters could not give, he believed and it was imputed to him for Righteousness, and that was Throne and Glory enough; He staggered not at the promife, and that establisht him for ever; he enjoyed his Maker here on earth, and conversed to familiarly with heaven before he came there, that his very bosome harh been reckoned a place of Panadife ever fince. Such is the priviledge and happiness of the just who lives by Faith he cannot dye even when he is breathless, for his life is hid with Christ in God, and being dead unto the world, he is alive unto God, and speaks eternity eternity in his graces, he lives here by faith, a life of secret and invisible joyes; for, the life of nature is but a fleep, and that of sense a Dream; but that of grace is truly Vital, made up of the choicest Spirits, and a never-dying composure. This is the life of a true Christian, and the greatest glory of heaven upon earth, when we become conformable to the Death of Christ, Death bath no more dominion over us; but we can triumphantly, with our Apostle in another place, cry out, 0 Death, where is thy sting? O Grave, where is thy Victory ? A heart replenisht with divine grace, is not eafily frightned with stripes and imprisonment , hardship and want, peril or the fword, or whatever else may scare a meer animal or Coward, but prepares to meet his God, in what way soever he shall be pleased to call him.

Tis true, it is no mean talent, no small gift to bear our afflictions with a chearful and pious submission to God's will. It is not for every palat to endure the bitterness.

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ness of this Cup but his, that with David, bath tafted how good the Lord is, and that the end and fruits of his Cross are de-liciousness and peace. Storms and thunders are the tryals of a Christian; he that can endure these, and not be shaken or overthrown at Root, is fit for Paradife and the regions of peace. To follow Christ for the loaves and miracles, in time of prosperity and triumph, is no news: they that crucified him did fo; but to keep him company in the defart, or more formidable Garden, and not shrink at the approach of Lanthorn and Souldiers; the Traytor and the Trainband, a midnight-terrour, or an open diftress. To fall when we are in our Spring, and be facrific'd in the pride and strength of nature; to submit to flames and Axes, and be tormented at every Ti= rants pleasure, to take up our heaviest cross, and thus dye for the name of Christ, is a temper as Rare as it is Happy, the refults of an invincible Piety and Faith, the highest strength and glory of a Christian.

And therefore Secondly, It is a mighty
C2 proof

proof and argument of the Divinity of the Gospel; That the Doctrine of the Cross should find so many worshipers and followers. That men should at first be converted onely to afflictions, and made Regenerate that they might suffer, grow in love with their persecutions, and rejoyce in not thing more than imitating the example of

their Holy Lord.

'Tis true we read of some Heathens. That brag'd of their Valour and Courage in the midft of their misfortunes; that they had acquired a temper of being above ftorms, and could defie lightning and thunder by Lawrels of their own making: and though nothing be more noble to Conquer our philions, and be armed against the Cafualties and Calamities of this World Yet examples in this kind are very rare, few or none amongs them have ever done it, for even the prowdest Stoicks, and they that pake biggeft of themselves and vertud, were Cowards to their own Rules, and fainted under the flourish of their fine discourses and whatever their seeming bra-20010 very

very might be; yet their bopes were va: nishing and shallow, neither satisfactory to the Soul, nor durable in themselves; and though some of them are said to have endured death, rather than violate or fallifie their word and trust, they are to be com: mended for so doing, and it is no error or mistake to say, that God might Crown them with more strength than ordinary, as well to justifie a good cause, as for the encouragement even of moral vertue in this life: but yet these instances, and whatever else can be produced in this kind, are nothing to the Lift of diviner Heroes in the Church, the multitude of victorious Sufferers of every Age and Sex, who cannot possibly be thought owners of such strength of body and mind, as to endure the torments to which they were exposed, without a secret arm, an invisible power, and a mighty irrefiftable grace fubduing all beand graces of Gods Spirit and it soot

And if it shall be further urged, that even amongst Christians, as Sectaries and others (if they may be called Christians C 3 that

that are out of the Church) there are some fo flout, that no penalties almost can force them to recant or renounce their errours, and return to their wits and duty again: we must say first, That they are few for the number, and much fewer for their worth. Secondly, That the obstinacy of bad men in a bad cause, as it doth not justifie their crimes, so neither doth it disparage the piety and virtue of good men in a good; for, a notorious Malefactour is not less a Criminal for being obstinate and unrelenting, and therefore it does not at all disparage or evacuate the power of Gods grace, that even wicked and carnal men may feem to have a share sometimes of the same fortitude and courage, for bypocrisie is no stranger in the World. The best things have their Counterfeits, and it is the Dewils constant work, and choicest masterpiece, to imitate as much as he can, the gifts and graces of Gods Spirit, and Transform himself into an Angel of light to delude the World; but as no man in his witts will say, there is no such thing as Truth.

Truth, because some have writ Fables and Romances; so neither can we deny the mighty operations of Gods Holy Spirit in his Church and Servants, because there are so many lyars, and pretenders to the same Spirit: since we have a sure rule left us, by which we are to walke our selves, and judge of others.

In a word if it be true, That it is the canse alone which makes a Martyr, than they who have no other certificate from Heaven, but that which is common to Brutes allo; are not Saints and Conquerours but Cheats and Deceivers, and they are Children in grace as well as knowledge, that will be thus baffled and trepann'd from their Holy faith, by fuch Tricks and Impostures. There is no man living without his Crofs in this World one way or other; but he that bears it piquily and bravely and endures to the end, he shall be faved, and he that suffers for Righteousness sake is bleffed for ever. What man is he that would fee good dayes in spight of all his Enemies and Oppressors, keep thy Soul from evil, and thou

shall be bappy in the midst of thy Troubles, and what ever the World may rob thee of; yet Heaven is thy portion, and its refreshments thy comfort and reward, no adversity can deprive thee of that, since the more thou att afflicted, the greater is thy Crown; and therefore no good Christian will murmur or repine at the various methods of Gods providence in this World, that thus exerciseth the faith and patience of his Servants, that their joyes and his glory may be the greater. For what ever the frailty of our natures, and the weakness of flesh and blood may be, he that sincerely makes God his bope, shall not want a deliverance from. or Consolation in his diffress, which they that carnally and Sceptically deride, are not worthy to receive, which brings me to the next particular. The happy famits, the wicto. rious consequences and effects of this spiritual marfare, with the rewards and triumphs shas attend it, in making us more than Con= querours, Crowning us with peace, & frength, and joy in the Holy Ghash in this life, and eternal glory in the next.

When

When God told St. Paul, That his grace was sufficient for bim , he triumphantly declares, He could do all things through Christ that strengthened him; for having made it his constant exercize and study, to have alwayes a conscience void of offence; he feared not the face of man, but thirsted to behold that of Gods, and could with more zeal and pleasure lay down his life, than other men could preserve theirs; lo vaft, fo admirable a change can the Spirit of God make in the foul of man, with fuch glory display his Omnipotence in our weakness, His Majesty in our infirmities, and make humane misery and distress, a Theam and Theatre to display the strength and riches of his power and love.

Our Blessed Lord could have armed his Apostles, with a word to have crust's the Earth to nothing, given them legions of Angels to prepare their way and gather Captives; or with storms and lightning have blasted the World into submission and Homage, and made Kingdoms tremble and bow down before them. But he took as nother

nother course, which though not so outward. ly pompous, or feemingly powerful and prevailing; was yet more wonderfully and un= expectedly glorious and successful; making weak things to confound the mighty, and foolish things to confute the wife, and Babes and Children to disarm Casars and their legions, baffle their strength and their Philosophy together: and by humility and patience, faith and perseverance, gain more Triumphs then by Arms and Banners, teaching us thereby neither to trust in, nor make ufe of an arm of flest in His fervice, that His Gofpel was not to be propagated by violence and blood, force or murder, Treason or Compulsion, but the nobler Warfare of Obedience and Peace. Vindicating also his Providence by bringing good out of evil, defeating the malice of his Enemies, and the arts of the Devil; making good the Truth of his promises in the faith and courage of his Saints and Martyrs, that his Holy Spirit was indeed the Comforter, the Lord and giver of life, both in the Try. al and the exaltation, the exercise and establifb.

blishment of their hopes and graces, not onely in supporting and sustaining their infirmities; but by inspiring them above all the horrours of Mortality; rejoycing that they were counted worthy to suffer for his name

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An honour greater (I may say) then that of Angels, who live, but not by dying, are Ministers of his will, but not Martyrs for it; They stand before the Throne, but their voice is not heard from under the Altar, they afford not their Maker cause or occasion to display such variety of wonders. And therefore for man, frail man dust and ashes not to fear death, is more wonderful and glorious than to be above it, and to expire for Gods Truth more noble than their immortality.

Wherefore our Holy Lord hath pronounc't a double bleffedness to them that fuffer for Righteousness sake, the bonour and the reward of persecution; Their Memory shall be facred and their name precious, their sufferings aternized, and their vety dust immortal, and the Kingdom of Hea-

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ven being their assured portion, they shall at the Resurrection of the just, exchange their Purple for a Robe of light, and their Crimson dye for a Crown of Glory, and shine for ever, as the Sun in the Kingdom of their Father.

And truly were it not for this, what would the life of a Christian be, but a miferable and empty nothing? the punishment and derision of mankind? why did David complain that he was become a scorn to all that were round about him, he might have turned scorner himself, and instead of being the Royal Prophet , have been a Tyrant, or an Atheift, as proud and imperious, as the greatest Pagan or Barbarian Monarch. For a Prince to wish himself a door-keeper in the bouse of God, and be content to leave his Throne and Kingdom flowing with milk and honey for a new ferusalem, was a pleasant Paradox for the Carnal and the prophane to droll at; And that the Apostles and their successive Martyrs should endure the scoffs, mileries and torments of vulgar rage and madness, for an invisible KingKingdom, had they not the strongest convictions for proof and the highest consolations for support, might well be look't upon as the highest degree of folly in the world. And so no question it appears to those that are yet strangers to their graces, and have not yet selt the least spark of that Divine sire, which warmed them into slames and rapture; They that will not believe, shall never find nor know what the joyes and breathings of the Spirit are, how secret and irresistable its strength, how sweet its influence, how ravishing its charms, how powers ful and divine its motions and its light.

Let the Infidels wit then grow big with his own folly, and strain hard to make his nonsense fashionable and taking, let the Atheist and the prophane sit as distator in his Chair, and be the founder of a new Academy, wherein to Apostatize or Blaspheme, shall be no more a sin but an improvement. Let the Temporizer and the Coward, the worldly mind and the false heart, follow the fortune and flatter the sins of Tyrants; be Disciples of a prevailing fastion, and Cano-

nize the crimes of prosperous impicty, count Treasen no sin, nor inconstancy a sbame, laugh at facriledge, and fast with the Pharifee, onely to whet their stomacks and be the more devouring, anoint their forehead with perjury, and make long prayers even to a desolation. Let the levelling of Churches be the Zealots pride, and the pulling down of Crowns and Scepters the Saints priviledge, let the vitions and the vile thrive and flourish for the time, grow rich and fez cure in all their worldly ends and enjoyments; yet after all there is God that judgeth the Earth, and who besides his vengeance hereafter, can curse the wicked in their Graves, when they feem to have efeap't his anger, pursue their Carkases and Ruines, and make their very death but the beginning of a worse destruction, plague their posterity, and bring them also to an account for their predecessors crimes. Blood hath a crying and a peircing voice; it awakens the Dead and makes them speak, nay, it reaches Heaven and will not let God alone, till he descend and revenge its cause, it was Davids

wids fright and his prayer, That God would preserve him from blood guiltyness, if he prayed so for himself, what must they do that murderd David. If the blood of Gods private Saints and Servants ery from under the Altar, That of his Anointed will peirce through sure? and when the sin seems spent or forgotten; yet the punishment is not, that may last and pass from one generation to another, and even in this life as well as the next, God will make it appear, that sooner or later, he will bring iniquity to remembrance, and avenge the blood of his Saints, and plague a guilty land with as stonishment and horrowr.

And therefore it is the special duty and design of our present meeting this day, to silence, if we can, the voice of innocent and Royal blood, by a repentance loud as our sins, and also to reverence and renew the memory of a Prince, sacred for his Government and his graces, bury bim asresh who can never dye; and whilst his murderers (barbarous after death) denied him the Obsequies of a King, we will be his year:

ly mourners, and interr him afresh with a

more illustrious forrow.

And truly no Age or People almost fince the Creation, stand more in need both of the preaching and the practice of true repentance and obedience, than the finful Kingdoms in which we live; for none have so degenerated from the honour and beauty of Christianity: none have so affronted its Holy Anthour, and disgrac't his Gospel, despised his Word, or perverted it more. For that very course and method which God at first appointed, and still continues to the world to cure its confusions, creating Magistrates to keep the Peace, and sending Kings as his own Vice-gerents to heal our disorders, and strengthning the Blessing by commanding every foul, to submit to their authority and power, that so we might the better learn to fear and obey him. We have employed to a quite contrary design, and as if we had never heard or learnt any fuch Lesson, by a new Divinity, will neither fear God, nor honour the King; for Monarchy, they say, is an arbitrary Go-

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rule all as Kings themselves many ver

Such is the end and fruit of all popular Tumults, preach't up under colour of Religion and Reformation; no noise louder, no quarrel finds more Seconds, than that of Religion, every man turns zealor in fuch a cause, wherein he hopes his own Diana shall be appermost, and his fortune advance by usurping his Neighbours Vineyard for his inheritance; and accordingly they made it their bufinels to cry out on the Magistrate, that they might get profelytes for a faction, and exclaim against the Church, to gain Disciples for a Reformation. Endeavouring to find fault, first with their Prince, and then as handsomely transferr it on his evil Counsellors, out of their loyal and abundant affection abasing him doubly. First in his perfor, than in his choice, committing a double errour, first in making themselves, both parties, Judges and Executioners, and secondly, In taking a wrong course, by making Rebellion a way to Reformation, Difobedience a remedy for pretended inconfaults, by committing much more great and horrid: an Artifice so prosoundly politick and Divine, that by it no person or calling ever can or shall be secure.

But Pride and Ambition fcorn all bounds of Justice or Duty, The new, the best. and furest way to subvert the Crown, wasby taking away its Supporters; And therefore those two great Heroes and Champions of Church and State, the noble Straf= ford (from whom the Reformation of this. Church and Kingdom, derives the best part of its strength and beauty;) and the pious. Land who thought nothing too great for God and the King, were by a new found ordinance, thought the fittest Sacrifice to prepare and lay the Scene of a deeper and more fatal Tragedy. Princes seldom fall alone, Crowns and Miters like Twins cannot. well be parted; so great a Majesty and vertue could not goe of a cheap and fingle Sacrifice, but like a mighty Earthquake carry open ruine with it. And though his Murderers like themselves denyed him the.

Funerals of a King, they provided him a more folemn and illustrious attendance, fend= ing some that could not follow him to the Grave, to keep him Company in it, mingle rnines, and Crown his Triumphs with fresh Purple, out of their own veins. And as mong the rest of those noble and Heroick persons that bled for their Prince and Country, let his name flourish and be Honourable in this Kingdom also, from whom (by His Majesties goodness) we now derive and enjoy a Bobernour, under whose Pious influence and Prudent care, we may (by Gods bleffing) reap as much good, as the Church hath glory by his Fathers Sufferings.

And it is but a poor excuse, and worse amends after all, to tell us they never intended so satal a change, for had they not taken away his power, he had never lost his life. But where did we ever yet see Tumults guided by discretion, or a Riotous multitude observe any bounds? Never was any Kingdom thus mended, that was not also subverted, and made a Sacrifice in its

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own flames : Rebellion having once got ground and footing, knowes no limits but its own Ruine, and as it began with the Devil first, so it feldom ftops till it come to Hell. And therefore tis compared in Scripture to Witchcraft and Idolatry, because it is the proper work of the Devil, and renders us like him. For Subjects to de= throne and murder their Prince, and with unheard of impudence pretending to Piety and Juffice, condemn hith who is the life of the law, and the faiths Defender; is fuch a piece of Religion, as the Devil never yet durst preach to Infidels and Pagans, 'tis a Prodigy in nature against the common notions. of mankind, worse than Brutes, for they stand in ewe of their King, not more for the frength of his limbs than the Majesty of his temper : and does Religion (think you) command that which is detestable to every nature under the Sun? Christianity fure bath not made Kings more weak and despicable, nor was it planted to detbrone, but eftablif them better.

God never made Rebellion a grace, 'tis

not to be found in the Catalogue of his gifts and blessings, his Gospel gives no such Commission, nor is violence and blood any part of its Doctrine or Discipline; The Sons of Belial are no fit pen-men for the spirit, nor does a Drum or Trumpet-lecturer become the Pulpit. What should I now lead you to the Apostles and the Martyrs Tombs, where nothing but peace and innocence are asseep; you shall read or hear of no Treason in their Epitaphs, nothing to sully the brightness and memory of their Loyalty and Religion, they never wronged Casar when alive, and their deaths proclaimed them his best friends.

Whence then came the noise and tumult in our ears? Where did we learn the religious mutiny of schism and sedition, of pulling down Kings to enlarge the Dominions of the Church, of crushing magistracy to nothing, that we might exalt nothing; of depopulating the world, that the Saints might inherit the earth; of taking away all Government, that we might have the more liberty to undo one another; of crying out E 3 against

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against Popery, that we might have no Religion; of chasing out Superstition, that we might not serve God at all? They that thought it idolatry to bow at the Name of Jesus, thought it none to everthrow all for it, and make every place feel the mockery and abuse, the severe and losty rebukes

of zealous rage and prophanels.

Kings were wont to be lookt upon with more veneration and respect; and whatsoever account we now-a-dayes make of them, yet God is so careful of their welfare and honour, that he hath strictly charged us not to touch or affront them; their Names, as well as their Persons and Calling are facred, I said ye are Gods, and if so, the very thought of abusing them, is Sacriledge as well as Treason; if they are tender to him as the apple of his eye, they may well become precious in the fight of ours. God made man after his own image, but Kings have it in a double manner : First, as men ; and then, as Kings , by the one, they res present his Being; by the other, his Authority. God made man to rule inferiour creas

more immediate copy of his power and

glory.

And truly our late martyr'd Soveraign was such an one, the brightest Resemblance and representative of his God every way, that was upon the earth; One, that was above others, not more in place, than goodness and virtue; not more Sacred and Il-Instrious for his Majesty, than his Graces; Crowned with as much goodness as power, the Kingdom and the Churches glory; So eminently Learned and Religious from his-Youth, that he was thought fittest to be the Churches Angel, before he became its nurfing Father; and more than Bishop, when he was not yet the Faiths Defender. And when he came to govern both Church and State, did he change his temper with his fortune? Was he less good by being a King? No, he was the Saint and Seraphim of the Throne, his presence was a Sanctuary, and every place lookt like a Temple, whilft he was there. He never thought himself greater, than when he was upon bis his knees; nor brighter, than in the cloud and incense of his prayers, throwing his Crown (with the Elders in the Revelation) at his feet that gave it, and then mingling himself with those Blessed Spirits in adoration

and praises.

But besides his Piety, in which he hath outdone all the Zealots of his Age, he had all the virtues of Prince or Man; there were many Kings in the time, but none fo much after Gods own heart, he was the true Majeffy of his Age. Others might have langen Kingdoms, but none fo great, fo good a Soul Let fome brag of their mines and treasures, and that their Dominions run parallel with the Sun, his graces have out: done the one, and outshined the other. Let others book of their arms and banners, and that that Lity which exceeded Solomon in glory, is a part of their Coat, the Royal and Religious candour and integrity of his foul, makes that look pale and fading to his puren virtue. So great a lover of peace, and his peoples welfare, that he fent above thirty Meffages for peace, and ten of them in one year, in which he hath clearly exprest, how great and gracious a Soul he had, how good a Prince, how excellent a Christian.

Had Plato been alive, he might have feen his wish , a Prince and a Philosopher to. gether; the Throne turned into an Acade. my of Piety and Learning; the Muses and the Graces keeping their Court in him; ad= mirably skilled in all Arts and Sciences, but in Divinity a Prince and Professour; and his rare works shew it accordingly: such mixtures of Elegancy and Religion flowing in e= very line, that it is hard to fay which were greater, his piety or his parts; his reafon or his faith, his Rhetorick or his Prayers; the strains of his Fancy, or the Raptures of his pious soul; the depth of his judgment, or the humility of his mind; the excellence of the Prince, or the Divinity of the Saint. Every thing conspired to make him great and happy, but his graceless and irreligious subjects: Never had people a better King, never had Prince a more ungrateful people.

And shall not his Fall awaken us, and the

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the voice of his Blood, fend us for shelter to bis, which speaks better things than that of Abels: Can fo great a judgment be filenc's, but by as high and lond a repentance; a publick united forrow, and an universal remorfe. Let Turks and Arabions, thieves and murderers make no conscience of their Actions. Let the mad and frantick Sectory rave and be deaf, to the voice of fober reason and Religion : but let all that call on the Name of Christ, de: test and depart from fo great iniquity, and abhor the prodigious Villany of those monfters, that shed the Righteons and the Royal blood: and whilft we are assumed of them and our felves, let us prize the memary of his graces, pay him Homage in the Grave, and give him that tribute of Honour and obedience we denyed him alive.

Memory, and thy Righteonfues shall not be forgonen, thy Sacrifice shall not want Tears, nor thy Martyrdom a Tropby, raised by our sight; but much more lasting and eternal, we will busy thee afrest who canst never

dye; nor shall oblivion fit upon thy Tomb whilst every loyal heart shall be thy Monnment, and every Eye thy mourner, every year shall be the Resurrection of thy vertues, and our shame, thy goodness and our ingratitude, thy glorious piety, and our instamous disloyalty. Thy Relies shall be Sacred, and thy name pretious, thy Suffering Canonized, and thy death immortal, the perfume of thy graces, and the fame of thy remains, the voice of thy perfections and never dying piety shall be its own Chronicle and speaker; Thou hast conquered thine Enemies, and art entred into thy glory, Triumph't over death, and art fat down in greater Majesty, and in a better Kingdom; and what have we to do, but to imitate his piety and goodness, and make the vertues of his life our example.

For though his Royal Successor was graciously pleased to set out an Ast of Pardon and Oblivion; yet that alone will not serve the turn or acquit us of our guilt; but we must have Gods pardon as well as the Kings, if we would divert

Gods judgments for the future, and appear with confidence and comfort before his Trisbunal bereafter.

But alas! how can we expect Gods pardon, when instead of Repenting, we are ready to repeat our fins, and renew those fatal crimes that destroy'd us, willing and forward to warm our hands with new fires, grow bright once more in Temple flames, and consume the Church with fresh combustions. If this be not so, why then is there the noise and bleating of Jeroboam's calves in every corner, wildfire-doctrine and religious nonsense, Scripture perverted to edification, the Faith pretended against the Decalogue, and the Gospel made use of a= gainst the Creed. When there is so much Atheism and prophaness on one hand, and schism and sedition on the other, and so great and general a neglect of God in us all, can we think our selves safe without sincere repentance and reformation of our fins; or that we stand fo fecure, as not to fall again? God can reach us with a fecret arrow from Heaven, or meet us with an open calami=

ty and judgment in our faces, he can blaft our pride and confidence in a moment, consume our strength and beauty in a trice. We have had for many years such a Vicif= situde of mercies and judgments, as no Age or Kingdom can parallel, and unless we have a mind to be rooted out for ever, from being a people professing his Name, let us make such timely suitable returns and acknowledgements, as may evidence our sense and care; our wisdom, and repentance; our gratitude and obedience under all his difpensations. Let the mutability and misfortunes of this world, fix and fettle us the more on him, that leeing the uncertainty and inconstancy of all earthly things here below, we may feriously look up, and wifely prepare for that glory which is above the stroke of change or death, that so baving fought the good fight, and finished our course with joy, we may have our warfare crown'd with immortality, and honour, and eternal life among the Saints in light.

FINIS.